

Supporting Information

Role of Sn/ZSM-5 in direct syngas conversion

Yuxiang Chen,^{ab} Feng Jiao,^{*ab} Xiulian Pan^{*ab} and Xinhe Bao^a

^a State Key Laboratory of Catalysis, National Laboratory for Clean Energy, 2011-Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemistry for Energy Materials, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences 457 Zhongshan Road, Dalian 116023 (China)

^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing 100049 (China).

*E-mail: jiaofeng@dicp.ac.cn, panxl@dicp.ac.cn.

1. Figures.

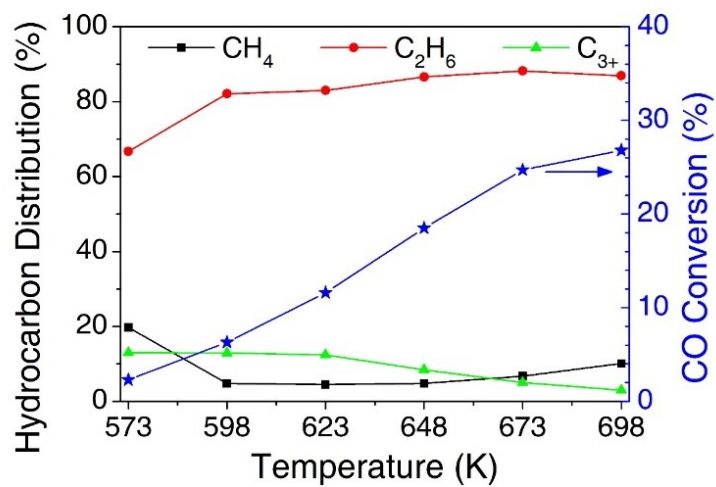


Figure S1 Catalytic performance of Sn_{1.02}/ZSM-5 under different temperature. Reaction condition: H₂:CO = 2.5, 4.0 MPa, 1500 mL/(g_{cat}·h).

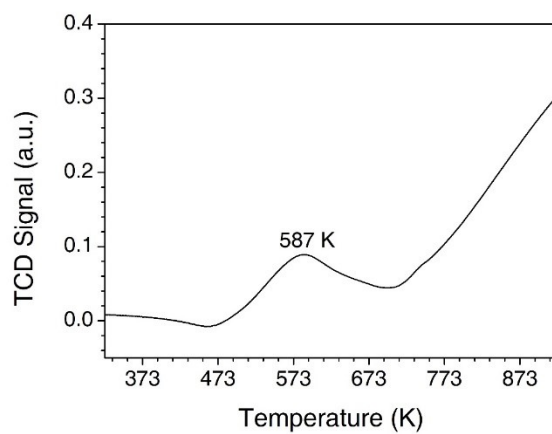


Figure S2 Temperature programmed reduction of SnO₂ in hydrogen.

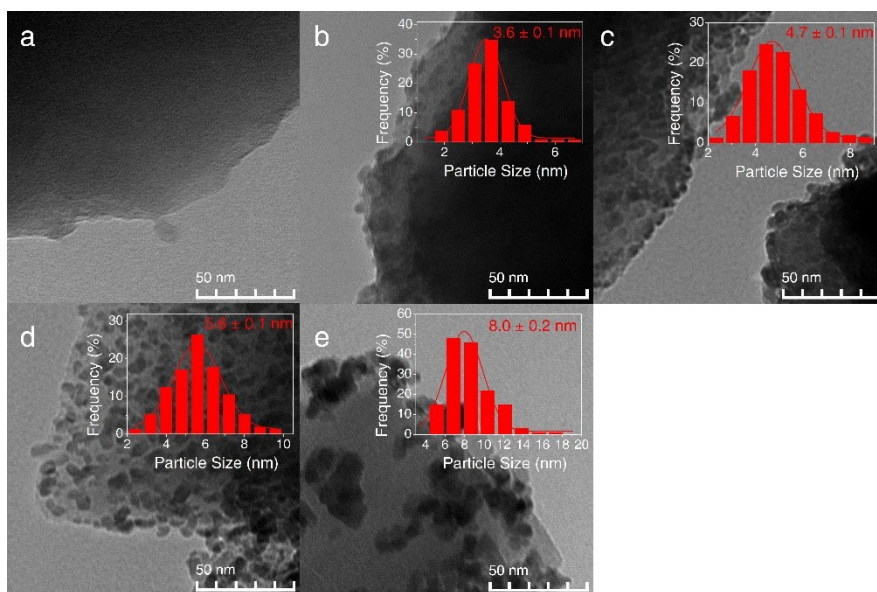


Figure S3 TEM results of $\text{Sn}_x/\text{ZSM-5}$ with different Sn loading. (a) ZSM-5; (b) $\text{Sn}_{0.04}/\text{ZSM-5}$; (c) $\text{Sn}_{0.17}/\text{ZSM-5}$; (d) $\text{Sn}_{0.29}/\text{ZSM-5}$; (e) $\text{Sn}_{1.02}/\text{ZSM-5}$.

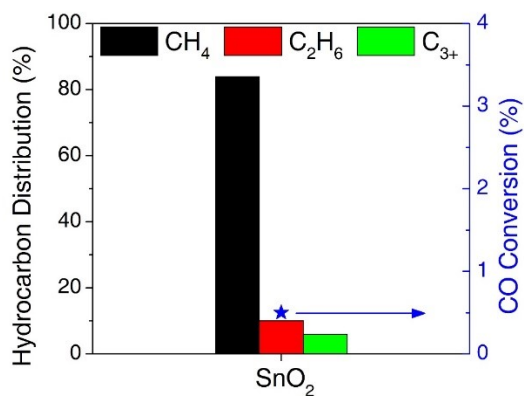


Figure S4 Catalytic performance of SnO_2 (10 nm) in direct syngas conversion. Reaction condition: 673 K, 4.0 MPa, $\text{H}_2/\text{CO} = 2.5/1$, 1500 mL/(g_{cat}·h).

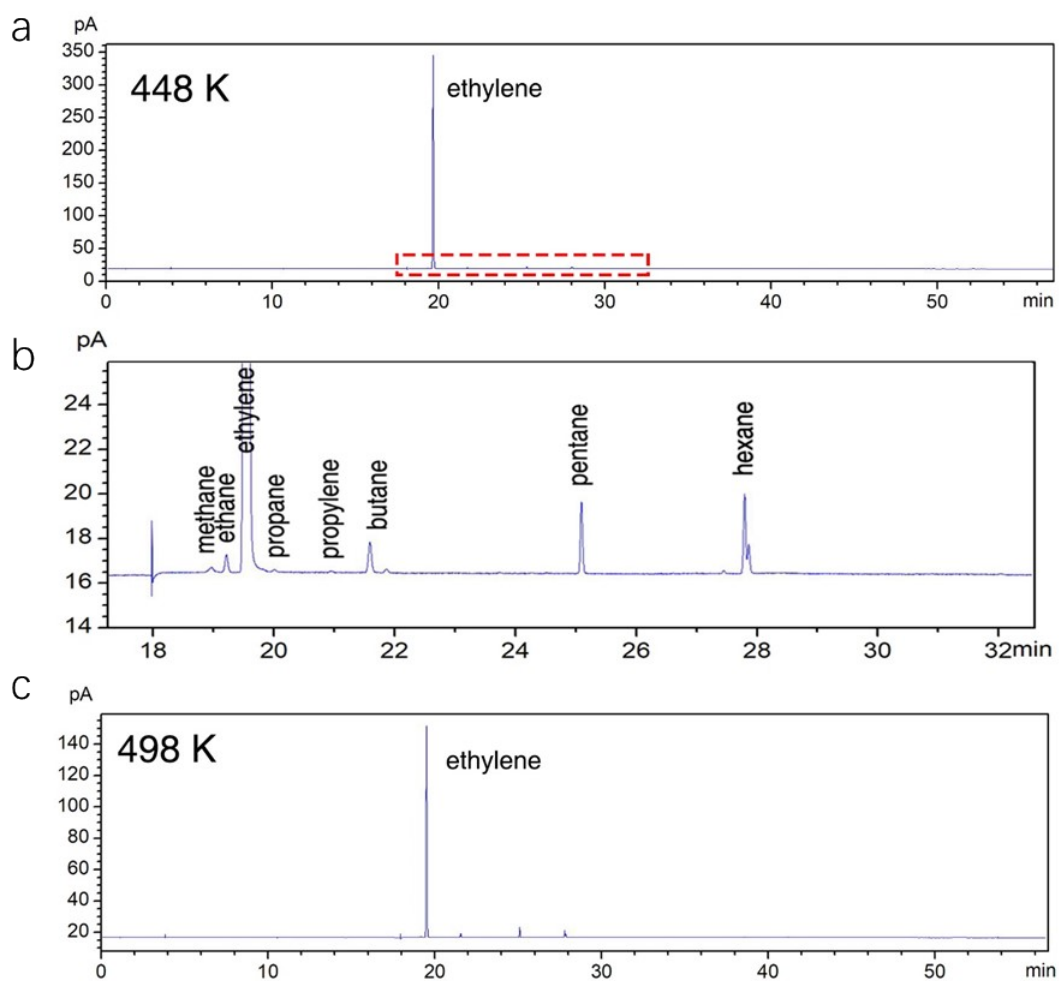


Figure S5 Gas chromatography monitoring the reaction of 4.0 MPa syngas-treated $\text{Sn}_{0.29}/\text{ZSM-5}$ in H_2 at different temperatures. (a) 448 K; (b) Enlarged profile of the marked red region of figure a; (c) 498 K.